While the Land Commission was doing a small

earthquake on its own account, and periling the

lives of all those colored families who were set-

tled upon its domains, it towered up and suddenly

belched forth the startling announce int that

want to; the paper was trying to get a negro put

upon the supreme bench; but it couldn't make

the L. C. crater lean that way, although there

was a bill in the House to appropriate five hun-

dred thousand dollars to buy more have to erupt

with and cover the Democracy with smoke (only

smoke;) yet, it would say, that there was nowhere

in its heaving, indignant bosom anything to make

it eject the statement that it thought there was

in South Carolina a colored man competent to

Senator Sims (Dem.) here asked the land com-

mission crater if he deemed Hoge competent to

fill the place. The crater, which had bubbled

down to hear the question, immediately boiled up

again. No, he was not ; he was a disgrace to the

God that it had not voted for him. Shortly after

the lava which had been supplied by the two

hundred thousand dollars, appropriated last ses-

Leslie eridently intended to make a "big speech," but the impression created upon his

bearers, with the exception of a few of the colored

senators, was simply disgust. After he conclu-

ed, the resolution was amended so as to provide

for a "joint assembly" at three P. M., and was

then sent to the House for concurrence. When the

substitute came into the House Whipper arose to

a point of order, which was that the original

(House) resolution had contemplated an election

January 18th; that date having passed without

any information having been received from the

Senate of their action thereon, therefore a sub-

stitute proposing an election this day was out of

order. The Speaker decided the point well taken.

Then the substitute was ordered to be returned

to the Senate with a message, informing that

body of the action of the House, after which the

Hays introduced in the Senate the following

dly called from time to eternity; and whereas it is

nence, that we should give expression to our sor row, and proclaim our profound sympathy with the immediate family of the deceased; therefore

Beit resolved. That in the death of Judge Dozer, the whole people of South Carolina are liled to mourn the loss of a clear-headed states.

called to mourn the loss of a clear-neaded states man, an incorruptible judge, a pure patriot and an honest man, but that to the people of the Fifth Judical Circuit, in whose midst he presided with so much ability, urbanity and dignity, and in whose service he died, his loss is irreparable.

grief, and of our sincere sympathy with the family of the honored dead, the clerk of the Senate be

and he is hereby instructed, to have inscribed upon parchment a copy of the foregoing pream-ble and resolution, signed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and attested by the clerk, and to

forward the same to the family of the lamented

REMARKS OF SENATOR HAYES.

After eulogies from Wright, Jillson, Raincy and

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

C. D. Hayne, from the special committee

five, to whom was committed the duty of drafting

the late Judge Boozer, reported the accompany-

est jewels in her diadem of State; and whereas, it it is always becoming in those who mourn to pay a fitting tribute of respect and esteem to the memory of those for whose demise they sorrow;

After eulogistic remarks from Moses, Ransier

The bill to authorize the issue of \$324,000 in

bonds of the State, to pay the principal and in-

Bank of the State, which was introduced in the

House on Priday last, was referred to the Com-

mittee on Ways and Means, since which time no

thing has been heard from it. I learn that a simi-

lar bill will be introduced in the Senate at an early

Elliott, colored, is being talked of to fill the va-cancy caused by the death of Judge Boozer.

It is rumored that Neagle is willing to spend

\$50,000 to secure his office (Comptroller-General)

The standing conundrum up here is: Who has

made the most money from his office, Scott, Par-

POLITICAL |PRISONERS.

The British ship Barringer, from Australia,

brings the following political prisoners sent from

Ireland to the British penal colonies in 1865 and

1867. Their terms of transportation vary from

five years to life. Their names are John Kenny,

Dennis B. Cartman, Dennis Hennessey, Maurice

Higenbotham, Patrick Leppey, Thomas Hagger-

ty, David Joyce, John Shehan, Patrick Wall, Mi-

chael Moore, David Cummins, Eugene Geary, John

SAN FRANCISCO, Januar y 26.

for another year. His office must pay.

ker or Neagle? It is yet unanswered.

day. If rumor be true, only a few men are inter

THAT SIG JOB.

and Whipper, the resolutions were adopted.

ing preample and resolutions this morning :

Corbin, the resolutions were adopted.

following remarks : 6

On introducing the resolutions, Hayes made the

solved. That as a further testimonial of ou

esterday upon the floor of the Senate that Lemuel Boozer, Judge of the Fifth Circuit State, had been suddenly and unexpect-

ng and proper, whilst we bow in meek sion to the decrees of an inscrutable Provi-

JUDGE BOOZER.

Whereas. The melancholy announcement

preamble and and resolutions:

House adjourned.

sion, was expended, and the crater fizzled out.

bench, to the Republican party, and it thanked

COLUMBIA.

THE LEGISLATURE

THE PROCEERINGS OF YESTERDAY.

The Phosphate Bill in a Bad Way.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, January 26.

Corbin introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of and trial by justices. The bill abolishes the office of magistrate after May next.

ize towns and counties to make subscriptions to

The Code of Procedure received its third read-

The resolution, by Arnim, requesting the Railroad Committee to report on Edgesield Railroad,

A bill to authorize the purchase of property and rights of the Columbia Bridge Company, and to grant aid in the construction of a free bridge over the Congaree River, was made the special order

A bill to recharter Rantowle's Bridge was recommitted.

A bill to cede land in Columbia to the United

adopted and sent to the Senate, where it was re fered to the Committee on Elections.

enforce the Civil Rights bill and to secure a re publican government to the people of the State; a bill to incorporate the Western South Carolina Railread: a bill to incorporate the Camden Hook and Ladder Company; a bill to amend the charter

The Supreme Court adjourned till to-morrow Eulogies on Judge Boozer were pronounced by Chief Justice Moses, Attorney-General Chamberlain, and members of the bar.

ANOTHER SENSATION.

ERUPTION AND COLLAPSE OF THE LAND COM-MISSIONER.

LESLIE DENOUNCES THE NEGROES AND CON-

on introducing the resolutions, they exhibite the following remarks:

Mr. President—The telegraph has already announced to the people of South Carolina the melancholy tidings of the death of Judge Boozer, and, sir, while that announcement has caused sorrow to many stricken hearts, it is upon the people of his native county that this sad intelligence has fallen with the most crushing power. He was, in many respects, a remarkable man—a man of great decision of character and of fixed principles—and he has passed away, leaving no blot upon his unsulifed name.

My acquaintance with Judge Boozer was of long duration, and of the most intimate and friendly character, and dates back to the period of my earliest recollection. At that time, and to the period of his elevation to the bench, he was the leading lawyer at the Lexington bar.

He was born, if I am correctly informed, in the year 1808, and graduated from the South Carolina College in 1828 or 1829. At the age of twenty-four he was chosen by the people of Lexington to represent them in the State Legislature, since which time he has occupied a prominent place in the political history of this country. In 1860 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention, which met in Charleston to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and when the split took place in that body. Judge Boozer and ex-Governor Per ry of the South Carolina delegation alone remained.

He opposed the secession movement with all the What is Thought of the "Biggest Job Yet"-The Vacant Circuit Judgeship-A Financial Conundrum-Resolutions of Respect to Judge Boozer.

following memorial from the South Carolina Institute. It was referred to the Finance Committee To the Honorable the Senate and House of Repre-

The memorial of the South Carolina Institute, for the promotion of art, mechanical ingenuity and industry, respectfully showeth: That your memorialist was incorporated under an act of the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1850; that the purpose of such incorporation was wholly for the development of the various industries of the State, by means of fairs; and, whereas, by the granting of premiums to competitive exhibitors, as well as by the exhibition of such fairs of articles of merchandlse, machinery and other works of industry, to stimulate and promote all the useful branches; that such fairs were intended as schools of design and improvement, and no profit wangever expected or derived therefrom; that, regarding the object as laudable, the State and City of Charleston each made an appropriation for the building of a hall in Charleston; that such hall, was built and successive fairs held therein—the last being held in November. 1859; that by the disastrous fire of December, 1861, such hall was destroyed, and has not since been rebuilt. That from the lissurance money received from said hall, your memorialist purchased a larger hall, the former having been too small for the fairs held therein. Your memorialist purchased a larger hall, the former having been too small for the fairs held therein. Your memorialist purchased a larger hall, the former having been too small for the fairs held therein. Your memorialist purchased a larger hall, the former having been too small for the fairs held therein. Your memorialist purchased a larger hall, the former having been too small for the fairs held therein. Your memorialist purchased a larger hall, the former having been too small for the fairs held therein. Your memorialist purchased a larger hall, the former having been too small for the fairs held therein. Your memorialist, regarding its purpose as wholly educational, to wit: the improvement of the industries of the State, feels it may, without impropriety, ask that its lots be relieved from taxation.

WM. M. Lawto sentatives:
The memorial of the South Carolina Institute,
the promotion of art, mechanical ingentity

A bill to incorporate the Lexington and Newberry Railroad Company received a first reading in the Senate to-day. It provides that F. S. Lewie, Adam Efird, Samuel M. Root, E. S. J. Hayes, John Fox, Simeon Corley, P. A. Hendrix, A. H. Caughman, Henry A. Meetz and Elias J. Caughman be declared a body incorporate under the name of the Lexington and Newberry Railroad Company, for the purpose of building a railroad between the Village of Frog Level, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, in the County of Newberry, and the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, at some point between Gilbert Hollow and Lexington Courthouse; that the capital stock of the company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, which shall be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each; that the road shall be commenced within two years from the ratification of the act, and shall be completed within five years from the

the Senate to-day much to the disgust of the

white Radical brethren: Attempts are making to stave off the election for

Shortly after one o'clock to-day-the hour mentioned in the joint resolution for the meeting in joint assembly to elect an associate justice-the resolution was called up in the Senate, whereupon Leslie dashed about the room looking for a copy of THE NEWS. Having found one, he moved that the clerk read an editorial (above printed) in it. One or two of the senators objected. Corbin thought that as it was a part of the senator's speech he should be permitted to have it read. Jillson said he knew the senator from Barnwell was an original genius, and therefore did not need the aid of THE NEWS; on that account he objected to the editorial being read. Finally, leave was granted and the editorial read; after which the land commission fairly howled-howled at THE NEWS, and at the Democracy which he claimed it rep-

resented. During his remarks he gave an account

of his birthplace on the plains of Saratoga where

of his birthplace on the plains of saratoga where the bones of his grandfather lay; consequently he (L. C.) had the right to come down South.

THE NEWS couldn't make it belch when it didn't | not yet officially announced.

though there may be in the House. LATER.-The Virginia bill was signed by the President to day and sent to the State Depart-

ment. The omission to send it to the House was Revenue to-day \$375,000.

League Island occupies the time of the House have agreed to report a bill appointing a committee of five to examine all army officers below the rank of bridadier-general, with a view to dis miss the incompetent from the service.

In the Senate, Howell, senator from Iowa, was sworn in. Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, asking

were presented. A bill was introduced providing for an appraiser of merchandise at Mobile.

The currency bill was resumed, and discussed In the House, the Committee on Mines was directed to inquire into the Avondale disaster and

The General of the Army was asked to say whether any officers of the army were receiving pay as civil officers.

The League Island Navy Yard bill was tabled. Ayes 94; noes 67.

The House went into committee on the civil appropriations. Butler made a long speech, dealing mostly in

Mr. Dawes closed his reply as follows:

I am ready, and I contemplate, voluntarily myself, to submit to the judgment of my constituents whether I have been faithful. I do not, however, in view of the duty of the hour, which is to call attention to the expenditures, propose to be diverted from that grave duty by any petty denate here with any living man, on the iniserable and unimportant question of my own wisdom or folly. I trouble not myself about my record. If p sterity cast a look at it, it will vindicate it; if it do not, it will not make any difference. And now I move that the committee rise.

The Spanish Elections. MADRID, January 26.

The election in Oviedo is progressing. The Duke Montpensier's defeat is considered certain. Marquis Peroles is running in Madrid as successor to Serrano. The vote cast last night stood: Peroles 19,000; Guesales, Republican, 15,000, and the Carlist candidate 5000. The election contin-

show, as far as heard, four Orleanists, five Progres istas, six Republicans, and one Carlist elected.

Immigration in England. LONDON, January 26. A monster meeting has been held to promote immigration. The Lord Mayor presided.

A writer in the Times is astounded at the proposed annexation of San Domingo to the United States, which would only add another negro commonwealth to those so difficult to manage now.

AN INCIPIENT RIOT.

RICHMOND, January 24. Governor Walker, upon the receipt of the information of the President's signing the Virginia bill, will issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together on the 5th of February.

mained.

He opposed the secession movement with all the vigor of his great mind, and declared that if it were carried out it would inaugurate a civil warsuch as had been rarely witnessed by mankind. The result verified the wisdom of his forecast. Immediately after the close of that sanguine struggle, he was among the first in the State to come forward to aid in the reconstruction of this government. Sir, he was emphatically a Union man; he loved this government with an affection bordering upon idolatry, and to its preservation he devoted all the energies of a long and blameless life. negroes until a heavy police force was brought upon the spot. This disturbance was made in accordance with the programme announced in the speeches of the negroes at the celebration yes-

A RADICAL VICTORY IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 26. ed to-day by the election of R. B. McWhorter, Republican, as speaker, over J. E. Bryant, Conservative, by twenty-four majority. Three members, suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of Donaldson, Nunn and Taliaferro, are declared to be ineligible by the military commission, which ing preample and resolutions this morning:

Whereas, In the mysterious dispensations of an overruing Providence, it hath pleased the Almighty Judge of the Universe to remove from his sphere of usefulness among us one, who, by his patriotism, fidelity and honesty, had filled the hearts of our people with love, respect and gratitude towards him, and held with an evenly-bulanced hand the scales of justice committed to his care; and whereas, by his untimely demise, South Carolina has lost forever one of the brightest lewels in her diadem of State; and whereas, it has adjourned. The seats of sixteen members are declared vacant on account of their failure or re fusal to take the oaths required by the laws of the United States.

HAVANA, January 26. Cantain Boit, commanding "loyal" guerrillas captured the insurgent Generals Marceau. Lena and Fegniards, with the family of the lat-

Frederica Gras, chief of staff of General Cobada,

and his brother Ramon, were executed at Cienfuegos.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, January 26. The time of the Senate was consumed in iscussing the memorial to Congress for the removal of disabilities, but without action. The cars still come crowded with immigrants

NEW YORK, January 26. The Eric strikers in Jersey City attacked the workmen. Bricks and pistols were used. The police arrested the leaders of the strikers.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL FLEET. PORTLAND, January 26.

The steamship Arizona arrived from Aspinwall, with \$30,872 in treasure. No news. Colonel Pennybacker will command in Missis-

sippi while General Ames is absent on leave. Captain Smith, who commanded at Galvestor when the Harriet Lane was captured, was killed in Alaska by a drunken Indian. The Indian was hanged.

secrated Bishop of Arkansas. He was formerly pastor of St. John's Church, Mississippi. Bishops Young, of Florida, Wilmer, of Louisiana, Quintard, of Tennessee, Whitehouse, of Illinois, Greene of Mississippi, were all present. The ceremony was very imposing.

The Detroit Post is not complimentary to the American Colonization Society. It styles it, that eminent humbug which sends out American colored citizens to Africa for purposes unknown to anybody outside the small coterie of superannuated and helpless indolents who get their living out of such business. This is indeed severe.

GEORGIA.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. From the special telegrams in the Augusta papers of yesterday we make up a summary of the latest news from the seat of war.

A telegram to the Chronicle, dated Atlanta, Tuesday, says: "When the House of Representatives met yesterday (Monday) morning, and was adjourned under an order from 'Provis-ional' Governor Bullock and General Terry, ional Governor Bullock and General Terry, until this morning at 10 o'clock, it was very generally believed that an organization of the body would take place to-day. The latter portion of Bullock's order, which stated that it was believed at the meeting to-day the House would be prepared to enter upon the election of its officers, was received as competent authority on the subject and 28 an illustration of its officers, was received as competent authority on the subject, and as an illustration that the express agent had determined to hazard a battle for the speakership. These expectations, however, have not been realized, and the House remains to-night, so far as an organization is concerned, just where it did when it first assembled more than two weeks

THE LEGISLATURE. The House met at 10 A. M., Tuesday, and adjourned to 3 P. M., when it was prorogued by Governor Bullock and General Terry to 10 A. M., Wednesday. The Senate met and was

adjourned to the same time. TERRY MADE SOLE JUDGE.

TERRY MADE SOLE SOLES.

The Chronicle special says: "Republicans here state that President Grant has sent to General Terry an official endorsement of everything that he has done in the matter. They also say that they will have things entirely in their own hands, as General Terry has asked advice from Washington as to whether he was empowered to interfere Terry has asked advice from Washington as to whether he was empowered to interfere with members of the Legislature taking their seats in that body after they have taken the oath pre-scribed by Congress in the act to pro-mote reconstruction in Georgia, if he thought they were unable to take it properly; and also whether he has the right to give the seat of a whether he has the right to give the seat of a member found ineligible under the act to the member found freegrote under the act to the person who received the next highest number of votes at the election, and that Attorney-General Hoar has decided General Terry compent to investigate the matter and make such a decision as he may deem proper."

MORE MARTIAL LAW. General Terry has issued another order in which he places two more counties under mar-tial law. Oglethorpe and Elbert Counties have been added to the sub-district which has been placed under the command of Major Kline. DEATH OF SENATOR M'CUTCHEN.

Information has been received here of the death of Senator R. R. McCutchen at his home in Lafayette, Walker County, on last Thursday night. Senator McCutchen was elected to the Senate in 1868, from the forty-fourth district, and served in the Legislature up to the present session. He was in this city on the 10th, but was unable to take the oath and his seat in the present body. WHAT NEXT.

The Constitutionalist special says: "It is be-lieved that Terry will simply give his opinion upon the eligibility of members against whom evidence has been heard by the military inquisition, leaving the House to decide thereupon. After the promulgation of Terry's opinion in the several cases, the House will organize, and afterwards make its decision. The Radicals are dispirited, and have another wig-warming to-night."

DROWNING OF A DIVER. A submarine diver named Tom Winters was drowned, on Sunday, at the obstructions in the Savannah River. He was employed by Captain Smith, in charge of the operations under the Welles contract, and, in his armor, went under th. obstructions at "four fathom." From some derangement of the armor, or becoming entangled in the chalmwork which was employed in raising the obstruction, he was drowned, after having, as we have been informed, cut the rope which connected him with the shore. with the shore.

Thirty-nine white immigrants have arrived in Savannah from New York. They are on their way to the line of the Macon and Brunswick Raliroad, where they will be employed as laborers in the place of the negroes who have not yet reactived from their way. have not yet recovered from their Christmas festivities.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. An Act to Prevent Bribery and Corrup-

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and louse of Representa Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, Whoever corruptly gives, offers, or promises to any executive, legislative or judicial officer, to any executive, legislative or judicial officer, after his election or appointment, either before or after he is qualified, or has taken his seat, any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his act, vote, opinion, decisations of the property of the proper tent to influence his act, vote, opinion, decis-ion or judgment on any matter, question, cause or proceeding which may be then pend-ing, or may be pending, or may by law come or be brought before him in his official capaci-ty, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisonment in Jail not exceeding one year.

not exceeding one year.

Sec. 2. Every executive, legislative or judicial officer who corruptly accepts a gift or cial officer who corrulnly accepts a girt of gratuity, or a promise to make a gift, or to do an act beneficial to such officer under an agreement, or with an understanding that his vote, opinion or judgment shall be given in any particular manner, or on a particular side of any question, cause or proceeding which is or may be by law brought before him in his official executive or that in such canacity, he shall capacity, or that, in such capacity, he shall make any particular nomination or appointment, shall forfeit his office, be forever disqualified to hold any public office, trust or appointment under the laws of this State, and be invisited by imprisonment in the State. Pent unished by imprisonment in the State Penintiary at hard labor not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in jail not exceeding two

SEC. 3. Whoever corrupts or attempts to corrupt any juror, arbitrator, umpire or referee, by giving offering or promising any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to bias the pinion or influence the decision of such Juror, opinion or influence the decision of such juror, arbiter, umpire or referee in relation to any cause or matter pending in the court, or before an inquest, or for the decision of which such arbiter, umpire or referee has been chosen or appointed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, at hard labor, not exceeding the years, or by the not labor, not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4. If any person summoned as a juror, or chosen or appointed as an arbitrator, umpire or referee, corruptly receives any gift or gratuity whatever from a party to a suit, cause or proceeding, for the trial or decision of which such juror has been summoned, or for the hearing or determination of which such arbitrator, unspire or referee has been chosen or appointed, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Penitentlary at hard laborate the recording they years, or by the not

bor not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in jull not exceeding one year.

SEC. 5. Whoever conveys into a Juli, house of correction, State Penitentiary, house of reformation, or other like place of confinement, any discusse instrument, tool weapon, or formation, or other like place of confinement, any disguise, instrument, tool weapon, or other thing adapted or useful to aid a prisoner in making his escape, with intent to facilitate the escape of any prisoner there lawfully committed or detained, or, by any means whatever, aids or assists such prisoner in his endeavor to escape therefrom, whether such escape is effected or attenuited or not and when deavor to escape therefrom, whether such escape is effected or attempted or not; and whoever forcibly rescues any prisoner held in custody upon any conviction or charge of an offence, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding seven years; or if the person whose escape or rescue was effected or intended was charged with an offence not capital nor punishable by imprisonment, then by imprison ishable by imprisonment, then by imprison-ment in the State Penitentiary at hard labor

ment in the State Peniteritary at hard labor not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. Whoever aids or assists a prisoner in escaping, or attempting to escape, from an officer or person who has the lawful custody of such prisoner, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary at hard labor, retreated by the prisoner of the fine not extended to the prisoner of th not exceeding two years, or by fine, not ex-ceeding five hundred dollars. Sec. 7. If a jailor or other officer wilfully suf-

fers a prisoner in his custody, upon conviction or any criminal charge to escape, he shall suffer the like punishment and penalties as the prisoner suffered to escape was sentenced to,

or would be liable to suffer upon conviction of the crime or offence wherewith he stood

SEC. S. If a sheriff, constable or other officer authorized to serve legal process, receives from a defendant, or any other person, any money or other valuable thing, as a consideraion, reward or inducement, for omitting or lelaying to arrest a defendant, or to carry him before a magistrate or for delaying to take a person to prison, or for postponing the sale of property under an execution, or for omitting or delaying to perform any duty pertaining to his office, he shall be punished by fine not exeeding three hundred dollars.

edding three hundred dollars.

n the Senate House, the twenty-first day of
December, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

CHAS. W. MONTGOMERY, President pro tempore of the Senate.
FRANKLIN J. Moses, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP

ROBT. K. SCOTT, Governor.

Approved the 22d day of December, 1869.

-Fagnani's "Nine Muses" are on exhibition in Philadelphia. -A new opera house is to be built forthwith

in Louisville, Ky. -Wagner's brain has begun to soften since he eloped with Von Bulow's wife.

-G. A. Sala's Christmas pantomime is called drivelling inanity" by the London critics. -The annual charity ball in New York wil take place at the Academy of Music, on the

evening of February 3d. -A piece of stage-scaffolding fell upon Elsie Holt at New Orleans last Thursday, and she was quite seriously injured.

-Four young ladies bay? made unsuccessful debuts at the Crosby Opera House, in Chicago, within as many months.

-"Lord Bateman" is not a genuine old balad, but a burlesque written by Mr. Thackeray, and originally illustrated by Cruikshank. -The manager of the Lyons Opera House

announces as stars for his next summer's campaign, Carlotti Patti and Clara Louise Kellogg. -It is said that Lester Wallack intends to make a starring tour through the principal cities of the country, for the first time in his

-M. Lefebure-Wely, a French organist o some repute, fell dead a few days since at the foot of his organ, in the Church of St. Sulplice. Paris.

-The falling out between the King of Bavaria and Wagner was caused by the refusal of the latter to compose a five-act opera to an atrocious libretto by his royal patron. -During a performance of "La Belle Hel-

ene" recently at Amsterdam, the actor who played Maneians died on the stage from rupture of an ancurism. The audience laughed, thinking it was a part of the play. -Bandmann, who is playing tragedy in Mel-

bourne, stabbed the lady who played Desdamona, one night, so bunglingly that his sword made a long gash in her back, and instead of dying quietly, she made an awful fuss about it, though it didn't kill her. -A New York correspondent says: "It is

known in a limited circle here that Mr. Fechter's engagement with Jarrett & Palmer, effected originally for one hundred nights, will terminate in the course of two or three weeks, and that Fechter will thereupon engage with Mr. Booth, and play on alternate nights at Booth's Theatre."

-Every one who listens to the War March in Mendelssohn's "Athalie," remarks how like It is to the Wedding March in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The I. G. wishes some experienced married man to inform him whether there is any reason, in the resthetic nature of things, why the parties in a marriage procession should tramp to the same strains as those

are not as tractable as New York Bohemians. The latter puffed Max's mongrel company to the skies, but Philadelphians don't see by the same light. Is not there another \$5000 ready to set the indefatigable impressario on his legs again ?

-The composer Offenbach at the last moment delayed his departure from Paris fortyeight hours, in order to be accompanied by nis General Boum. You will naturally wonder who is General Boum. The general in question is an immense dog, as large as a Corsican pony. He was given to Offenbach by Capoul, the celebrated tenor. The general took it into his canine head that the composer wished to his canine head that the composer wished to give him the slip, refused to eat his dinner, and went on the sick list. His master became seriously alarmed, sent for a doctor, and quieted the uneasiness of General Boum by remainting forth cight hours longer in Puris.

A. CITIZEN. ing forty-eight hours longer in Paris.

-The Lydia Thompson "Blondes" have taken New Orleans by assault. The Times says: "Never during the present season has the old St. Charles been so brillliant as it has been since Lydia Thompson and her supporting phalanx have formed themselves behind its footlights. Ever since the light air of Lydia floated aggressively before the vision of the Gothamites, Blondism has become-the rage. Wherever she has appeared, full houses have vindicated the happy thought which, in the beginning, had provided for such an innovation upon the stage. For the rest, the troupe is one of undoubted talent; and burlesque, in their hands, becomes an element of keen enjoyment.

-This little story is translated from Figaro. The scene is the box-office of a Paris theatre on the day of a new play. The ticket agent is called upon for two stalls. "Two stalls! it is impossible; I sold the last seat yesterday." "But I must have them." "But I've not got them-stop. I can give you two stalls at nine o'clock." "But why at nine?" "Listen and learn. I have sold No. 24 to A, No. 25 to B. You know them? They are fire and water, dog and cat, Cassagnac and Rochefort. They will sit side by side; they look at each other; they call each other names-they slap each other's faces. The audience protest; the police come in; the offenders are put out. There are two stalls vacant; take them and say nothing," -Maretzek's opera season has come to a

conclusion in Philadelphia. The Press sums up about it in this wise: "On but one or two nights nas his company given satisfaction or appeared before good houses, namely, when Miss Kellogg or Lefranc appeared. His troupe is not a full one, and of this he is aware, for he endeavored to secure, but did not succeed in securing two, if not three, additional artists before coming to Philadelphia, Miss Kellogg was engaged, not for the season, as the advertisement led us to suppose at the outset, but for three nights only. The air of the impressario has been to carry through the season with Lefranc, a tenor who does marvellous things with a voice which lacks sweetness, and can never make him a favorite in Philadelphia,"

—A project has been introduced in London looking to the establishment of a steamer and mail route from Australia, New Zenland, &c., to London, by way of San Francisco, Portland, Milford Haven, Wales. It is thought the route may be accomplished through these points in about featurable.

CITY INSURANCE.

New Scheme-The City to Insure Real and Personal Estate-Operation of the Plan and the Probable Re-

We are requested to republish, for the information of the public, the following "Address to the City Council of Charleston," which first appeared in THE NEWS about a year ago: To the City Council of Charleston:

The city finances have long engaged the attention of the most practical business men of charleston, and various plans have been suggested whereby the taxpayers can be relieved of their now oppressive burden, and the debt of the city be in whole or in part removed. None of these are more worthy of consideration than the scheme now proposed, which has for its object, in addition to the reduction of the city debt, the establishment of a system of the city debt, the establishment of a system of home insurance, the benefits of which will be enjoyed by every resident of Charleston, and particularly by owners of real estate.

No one will deny the general proposition that an income sufficient to create a sinking fund will accomplish the end in view. Figures will demonstrate how this can be done.

will demonstrate how this can be done. According to the most trustworthy esti-mates, the amount of taxable real estate in Charleston is \$20,340,225. Deduct from this sum the vacant lands in the burnt district and elsewhere, say \$1,000,000, and we have \$19,-340,225. There is also a certain amount of property not taxable, such as churches, glebe lands and railroad property, which it is un-

necessary to enumerate. And here we would remark, that we concur

with the Mayor in his report that the above class of property should be taxed.

The proportion of the real estate which the city would be called upon to insure is probably not less than \$8,000,000. The present cost of insuring a brick building is say three-fourths per centum, while the premium upon wooden buildings is never less than from one to one and a half per cent. Upon furniture and other personal property, the premium various from one and a half to one and three-quarters per cent., while stocks of goods are taken at from

cent.. While stocks of goods are taken at from half to three-quarters per cent.

The present plan proposes to cover with insurance only decellings, stores and personal property. The reasons are obvious. In seven fires out of ten the greater loss results from the destruction of the stocks of goods. Except in the conflagrations of 1837 and 1861, not more than twenty private residences have more than twenty private residences have been burned in Charleston in thirty years, showing conclusively that this class of proper-ty is by far the safest and most profitable to insure, and it is this well known fact which has caused the board of underwriters to charge in other words, to make the owner of real esin other words, to make the owner of real estate pay for the loss upon stock, the difference being as between say half per cent. and one and a half per cent. To illustrate: A fre is one store often involves the damage or destruction not only its own contents, but the merchandise of the two adjoining stores. The highest risk above named may have been charged upon the premises which were least injured and the smallest risk charged upon niured and the smallest risk charged upon the collection of merchandise entirely destroyed. The advantage to the board of underwriters, therefore, was on the side of the real estate, on which the loss was least and the charge the greatest.

Cannot the corporation of the city, under these favorable circumstances, undertake the

hese favorable circumstances, undertake the these favorable circumstances, undertake the work of insuring real estate and personal property, and derive large benefits by charging small premiums thereon, leaving it to the insurance agencies to insure stocks of goods as usual. What would be the result? Estimating \$8,000,000 out of \$19,000,000 of real estate and personal property to be insured by the city at say one per cent., and we have \$80,000; deduct for incidental expenses say \$6000, and there remains an income of \$74,000; subtract a supposed loss per annum of \$24,000 from fires, and we have a net profit of \$50,000. This fires, and we have a net profit of \$50,000. This amount, invested as a sinking fund for ten years at six per cent. Interest, would make \$530,000 after the first year's business. We believe the after the first year's business. We believe the entire expense of the Fire Department could be paid from the earnings, while the large amount of money which is every month sent to the North from insurance agents—actual capital subtracted from the resources of the city without commensurate return—would be detained here, applied to the payment of obli-gations and the diminution of the public debt. bent upon hostile strife?

—Max Maretzek, during his last season of opera in Philadelphia, took offence at the critical notices of the Sunday Times, and withdrew his advertisements. Philadelphia critics are not as tractable as New York Bohemians.

It may be urged as an objection that a large conflagration similar to that of 1861 would bankrupt the insurance fund of the city, but the answer to that is in the fact that, with the present efficient organization of the Fre De-partment of Charleston, no fire can get a foot-hold and result in such a widespread destruc-

An offset to this objection, far more cogent, is that public statistics in all the principal cities in the United States prove that in seven fires out of ten, the greatest loss from fires arises from damage to stocks of goods. Further proof may be cited to show that the largest profits of insurance companies come rom real estate; and that if the City of Charleston will undertake this task, these profits will be diverted to her own people. These views A. CITIZEN voked.

FOREIGN NOTES.

—Some doubts having arisen as to M.Ollivier's present views with regard to Rome, the Florence Diritto recalls the fact that three years ago the new French Premier signed the fol-lowing order of the day: "We regret that, notwithstanding its promises, the government leaves us in ignorance of the state of its negotituations with the Holy Sec. As for ourselves, we persist in thinking that Rome belongs to the Italians, and that our occupation ought to cease." The Diritto refuses to believe that M. Ollivier is now in favor of a policy which he then opposed in such explicit terms; but should this be the case, such a change of should this be the case, such a change of views would justify, it thinks, the bitterest re-proaches of his friends.

-Pasdeloup, who admires Wagner, persists in placing a selection from that composer on the programme of each of his weekly popular con-certs in Paris. The moment the orchestra commences the performance of the Wagner piece, the andience hisses and groans. At the last concert the demonstrations came near degenerating into a riot. There were hats sma generating into a riot. There were massimanded, faces slapped, eyes blacked, kicks and cuffs were freely distributed, and the Wagner fanatics got the worst of it, though Monsieur Passicioup succeeded, spite of all opposition, in playing through the morecau while the fight was going on. If the Wagner war does not assume less tragical proportions, the police will interfere and the story to Monsieur Passicial property a story to Monsieur Passicial property as to the Monsieur Passicial property as the police will interfere and the story to Monsieur Passicial property as the police will interfere and property as the police will be property as the p will interfere and put a stop to Monsieur deloup's introduction of the music in the fu-ture in his weekly programmes.

-A French paper, the Phare de la Loire, which is quoted by the Debats, mention that, according to letters from St. Petersburg, a vast con-spiracy against the life of the Czar has been discovered. The centre of action was at Odesassovered. The centre of action was at odes-sa, and the pupils of the universities were the principal promoters. It is stated that the con-spirators, in order to carry out their object, had resolved to tear up the rails during the journey of the Emperor from Odessa to St. Petersburg, but the rigid surveillance exercis-ed over the whole line prevented them from ed over the whole line prevented them from carrying out their plans. The conspirators are all, without exception, Russians, and considerable surprise is felt that not a single Pole has been found in their ranks. A revolutionary plot has also been discovered at St. Petersburg, but it is described as a mere boyish scheme without importance.

—The story of another terrible murder is told by the Cologne Gazette. A country girl in Schrimm, in the government of Posen, had received her inheritance of three hundred thalers from the authorities, and on her return home she spent the night in a village; having no acquaintance there, she took refuge at the house of the village justice, to whom, in virtue of his position, she gave her whole confidence and informed him of the object of her journey. He was ready to take her in, and advised her to go to bed with his wife. When all were in a deep sleep, the covetous host got up, went into the garden, and dug a hole there. He

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR. then took a sharp knife, went to the ied where the women were sleeping, and cut the threat of the person lying furthest from the wall, took up his victim and buried her in the gar-den. When he came back he found the bed empty. He had murdered his own wife in-stead of the stranger. The wife law elecs to stead of the stranger. The wife lay close to the wall during the evening, but had after-wards moved to the other side of the bed. The girl had got out of bed after the murder and hastened away with her money.

-The Paris journals received by the last malls arc all taken up with the great event of the moment—the fermation of the new Cabinet. On the whole, their opinion is favorable, as scarce ly more than one or two organs can be found not to speak hopefully. In the opinion of the Temps, M. Ollivier's Cabinet is a much better one than could have been hoped for after the one than could have been hoped for after the endless negotiations of the last few days. "Putting aside the Left, which could not form part of it, and which would not have wished to do so," adds the Temps, "it is about the best the present Chamber could have produced." The Debats says that, after congratulating M. Ollivier for the wisdom with which head the school his collections it is only just to rehas chosen his colleagues, it is only just to rec ognize that the attitude of the Emperor during the crisis just ended has been strictly and fath fully parllamentary. "Everything, therefore," it adds, "favors the course of the Cabinet. The head of the State has allowed it full liberty while forming, without asking that accounts should be taken of any personal preferences he may have had. The majority seems insured to it in the Parliament; its formation wil be hailed by the sympathy of the country, and we sincerely hope for our own part, that we may have only to applaud its liberalism." The Siccle expresses far less satisfaction. The sole importance in its eyes of the new Cabinet is, that it renders a prompt appeal to the constitu-encies indispensable.

-The Dublin Express gives this account of the firing on the people at the Longford elections: They took up a position in regular military order, and "offered battle." Notwithstanding the fact that the Martinites were now outnum-bered—their opponents being 2000 strong, and they only from 1200 to 1500—the challenge was they only from 1200 to 1500—the challenge was gallantly accepted and the fray began. Twice was the attempt made to break through the ranks of the Grevillites, and this being judged in the end next to impossible, the Martinites retreated to a hill opposite, apparently with the desire to "draw" the other party from their vantage ground. The decoy was successful, and the two parties coming thus into contact under these moral equal circumstances, a desperate encounter ensued. Blows were dealt with great vigor. and blood flowed tact under these moral equal circumstances, a desperate encounter ensued. Blows were dealt with great vigor, and blood flowed from many an ugly wound. Within a few minutes a troop of the Greys, who had leisurely followed the mobs from town, charged the combatants at a canter; but in place of dispersing, each party only took up their original position on the opposite high grounds. Videttes were despatched for military reinforcements, and shortly Captain Wynne arrived with about thirty men of the Fortieth Regiment. The cavalry retired to admit of the infantry charging, but the movement only left. fantry charging, but the movement only left, the ground clear for a renewal of the melec, and this time the Martinites were defeated and chased for a considerable distance. As indi viduals now dropped out they were savagely as beaten and maltreated, and at last the military had to be called upon to interfere. Captain Wynne read the riot act three times, and duly cautioned the rioters to disperse, but was only answered with showers of stones. The sol-diers loaded, and immediately a voltey was fired, without effect. A second followed, and this time a man named White, from Cavan, who stood in the front rank of the Martinites, fell, wounded in the shoulder, his colleagues taking at once to flight. Extending in skirmishing order the handful of troops advanced, and, without further use of their weapons, succeeded in accomplishing the separation of the belligerents. During the remainder of the day no further disturbance arose. fired, without effect. A second followed

Married.

KENNEDY-FITZGERALD.—On Monday even-ing, January 17, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. C. J. Croghan, P. J. KENNEDY to Miss M. E. FITZGERALD, all of this

Enneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND equaintances of Mr. and Mrs. James McCabe, and of their son, EDWARD N. McCABE, are re quested to attend the Funeral Services of the later, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Tans

Miscellaneons. FIRE ENGINE HOSE.—THREE THOU

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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of "The People's Literary Companion"—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent, free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO. Augusta, Maine.

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COLLECTOR AND REAL ESTATE AGENT No. 26 BROAD STREFT, Charleston, S. C.

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Refers to Messrs. Gourdin, Matthiessen & Co.,
R. C. Cochran, Esq., Dr. T. L. Ogier & Son. Messrs.
Pelzer, Rodgers & Co., Thomas R. Waring, Esq., Pelzer, Rodgers & Co., Thomas Messrs, W. B. Williams & Son.

The Senate Committee on Incorporations made a long report to-day upon the different phosphate bills. They report against the monopo ly bill, and recommend that Hoyt's bill for a fill the position left vacant by Judge Hoge. general license, with a royalty of \$2 a ton, be

Swails, colored, gave notice of a bill to author-

works of internal improvement.

was adopted. In the House, a Senate bill to incorporate the Planters' Mining and Manufacturing Company, was committed to the Committee on Mines and

for to-day week.

A resolution to elect an associate justice of the Supreme Court on Tuesday, February 2, was

The following were read a first time: A bill to

GRESSMAN HOGE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, January 25. THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE. In the Senate, to-day, Corbin presented the

a fitting friedle of respect and testem sorrow; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the House of Representatives has received with heartfelt regret the intelligence of the death of the late Judge Boozer, and regard his loss as a public calamity.

Resolved, That we look upon his bright example, in all that constitutes the honest and patriotic citizen, as one worthy to be followed by all who desire to emulate those public and private virtues the general prevalence of which will give to South Carolina a community than which none higher can anywhere exist.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of this preamble and resolution, signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, as expressive of the deep sympathy of this House.

After eulogistic remarks from Moses, Ransier LEXINGTON AND NEWBERRY RAILROAD. terest of a loan made in July, 1864, and February, 1565, by the Charleston Savings Institution to the

time it is commenced. The following editorial in yesterday's News had the effect of puncturing the wind-bag known as Land Commissioner Leslie, and it collapsed in

ested in the bill, and if \$256,000 can be made out of the job, sufficient "light" will be cast upon the Attempts are making to say, so that dudge Moses and Judge of the Supreme Court, so that Judge Moses and Judge Willard may not be contaminated by association with a negro judge. These scalawags and carpet-baggers are growing too proud for their place. They forget who made them the little that they are. bill to insure its seeing its way through the General Assembly.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, January 26. That the President signed the Virginia bill this morning is certain, although his approval is

There is no objection to Porter in committee,

CONGRESSIONAL.

Nothing of importance from the Senate. LATER .- The Committee on Military Affairs

for the removal of the capital to Leavenworth,

report whether Congress had power to regulate

The bill excluding New Orleans (*) passed, and goes to the President.

figures, but attacking Mr. Dawes very sharply. Mr. Dawes closed his reply as Tollows :

EUROPE.

ues three days longer. The elections to fill vacancies in the Cortes

> A Hard Thrust. LONDON, January 26.

General Canby will give up all control of State affairs when the Legislature meets and fills the civil offices now occupied by military appointments. There was considerable excitement along the streets this afternoon, caused by an attempt of ne colored rowdies to ride in the "white ball" were arrested and taken to the station-house, which was surrounded by an excited crowd of

The House of Representatives was organiz-

THE WAR IN CUBA.

ter, near Bayaveds. Boit with his prisoners had arrived at Santiago. The insurgent leader, Irrus Santoa, has surren

for Texas and Louisiana. THE ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE.

The Peabody funeral fleet have arrived. SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Miles Pierce has been con-

-A project has been introduced in Londo

DAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SAND feet Double Copper-riveted LEATHER HOSE, but little used, for sale at a low price.
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